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W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THE VICTORY OF TO-MORROW.

Judge Van Wyck will be elected Governor of New York to-morrow. No Democrat, however, should neglect the duty of voting for him on the theory that victory is assured. The greater the majority the greater the moral effect.

We are persuaded that the election of Judge Van Wyck will make for the advantage of that greater Democracy which is now extending its control over the nation. We are convinced that Democracy in New York does not differ from Democracy in the nation; that the one, like the other, stands for the right of the people to rule; stands for the surrender of the minority to the majority; stands for the fundamental principle of Democracy which is the rule of the many.

Here in New York we have local issues of surpassing importance indeed, but each of which is to be tested by a fundamental principle not at all local. Thievery is not local, though its immediate field be the Erie Canal. Political coercion is not local, though it appear to us in New York under the guise of a Force bill intended to make McCullagh supreme in the metropolis. The liberty of the press is not local, despite Ellsworth. Personal liberty is not local, though Raines is.

In short, the so-called local issues are issues of surpassing importance in every quarter of the United States. And accordingly the New York election has importance over all the land.

Democracy everywhere will be encouraged by success in the Empire State. Democrats in all quarters will hail the victory of Van Wyck as the turning of the tide by which the defeat of 1896 shall be turned into the victory of 1900. Throughout the nation the New York ticket is recognized as loyal to the principles of Democracy, as full of promise to the coming triumph of those principles. The victory of to-morrow—and it will be a glorious victory—will be a national triumph. It will be the first great gun discharged against the stronghold of Mammon, the opening shot of the campaign of 1900.

A RECORD
OF
DIGNITY.

Judge Van Wyck has closed the campaign as he began it, dealing fairly with his opponent, discussing every public question on its merits and going to the record for his facts. A lifetime spent upon the bench, dispensing even-handed justice, has taught him the value of conservatism, of honest inquiry, of judicial consideration.

Arraigning the Republican party on its record, he has had no trouble in convincing his audiences that New York State cannot hope for a proper direction of governmental affairs so long as the influences that control the present administration remain in power.

Judge Van Wyck has grown in the esteem of the people from the hour of his nomination. He has shown the personal qualities and the mental acumen so necessary to successful leadership. Pure in his character, with an unspotted public career, the Democratic nominee stands for all that is honorable in private character and all that is worthy in party loyalty.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS VS.
THE POLITICAL
SOLDIER.

cont.

Their practically unanimous protest is an earnest condemnation of that Algerism which led their comrades into deathtraps in Cuba and sacrificed them by the thousands in fever-infested camps. As the representative of an Administration that upholds the criminal incapacity of the War Department, Theodore Roosevelt, discreetly silent on the subject of the blunders he condemned at Santiago, has lost the confidence of the volunteer soldiers.

The vote in the Sixty-ninth might be ascribed to some mysterious political influence were it not for the fact that every other New York regiment has also cast a majority of its votes for Van Wyck.

These citizen soldiers come from all sections of the State, and it can be fairly claimed that they voice the general disfavor in which the Republican party is held.

POLITICS BY
"SPECIAL
CABLE."

The esteemed Tribune has gone to great expense to secure a "special cable" from "Madrid, via the French frontier," which purports to describe how Sagasta "looks forward with confidence to a Democratic victory on Tuesday." The Spanish Premier is alleged to be "greatly encouraged" over the prospects of Republican defeat, for the reason that it would be a rebuke to the policy of the Peace Commission.

The Tribune puts a panic headline over the idiotic stuff and asks, "Will you vote to aid Spain?" No intelligent voter will be deceived by this puerile attempt to convict the Democratic party of harboring a pro-Spanish sentiment. If Sagasta knows anything, he must know that the effort of the Democrats to secure justice for the oppressed Cubans brought on the war, and that the Democrats in and out of Congress have stood for demanding the full fruits of that victory.

This special grapevine, "via the French frontier," shows the desperation of the Republicans. Afraid to face the record of their party

The Citizens' Union gave out the following letter at their headquarters Saturday from Paul Fuller addressed to Jacob H. Schuyler, Seth Low, J. Kennedy Tod, Alexander E. Orr and others:

"Gentlemen—When the New York Sun in its issue of October 23 resuscitated a dead man's letter to bolster up the character of its candidates for Governor, knowing that the estimate contained in that letter had been absolutely repudiated, no one paid attention to the vile expedient, for none other was expected from that quarter.

"But when, over your honorable names, the same expedient is resorted to and the letter of Colonel Waring, under date of August 29, is circulated with your assistance, it is time you should be informed and the public with you that the conduct of Colonel Roosevelt in rejecting an independent nomination, which he had welcomed and encouraged, and placing himself under the orders of a boss, moved Colonel Waring to apologize for the recommendation given in his letter of August 29."

"This he did in a letter to Colonel Roosevelt, of which that gentleman will doubtless furnish you a copy and in which Colonel Waring expressed his painful disappointment that the friend whom he had always considered a man of honor and courage should have forfeited his claim to both of these qualities."

E. S. Martin, in *Harper's Weekly*. One finds it harder and harder,

as the campaign in New York State progresses, to locate the line which separates Colonel Roosevelt's share in beating Spain from what was done to that end by the other land forces of the United States. The Colonel's admiring friends keep shoving the boundary of his renown further and further along, incidentally leaving less and less credit to the regular army, the gallant correspondents and his other helpers. The address calling for a Roosevelt League of German-Americans points out that—

An officer at the head of his regiment, it was he who in the critical moment insured success. If we had had no Roosevelt at Santiago, and if we had been defeated in action there, who knows whether today we would be in a position to consider terms of peace?

So, in introducing the candidate at a meeting of colored voters, Mr. T. T. Fortune said, on October 13:

When Colonel Roosevelt made his charge up San Juan Hill he was supported on the right and left by the colored troops of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, and the gallant Colonel won his victory with their aid.

The ignorant reader wonders whether there were no surviving officers of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, and why they are not entitled to appear as part owners of the victory of San Juan. Moreover, there are close students of our recent military history who find in General Kent's report that a man named Hawkins, an obscure general in the regular army, who commanded a brigade, captured San Juan Hill with the Sixth and Sixteenth Regular Infantry, with extremely valuable assistance from the Ninth, Tenth and Twenty-fourth Regular

Infantry. No doubt Colonel Roosevelt rode up one segment of the hill and General Hawkins another. At any rate, readers of General Kent's report maintain that Hawkins and his men had something to do with the San Juan victory. Indeed, the portion of credit that they assign to General Hawkins is of appalling size, and not to be reconciled with the dimensions of the piece which the Colonel's friends claim for him, except on the theory that the aggregated parts of that victory are very much larger than the whole.

Extract from *Century Magazine*, February, 1888, number 542, February, 1888, number of the Century Magazine. Article on "Ranch Life in the Far West," by Theodore Roosevelt.

"Peril and hardship and years of toil broken by weeks of brutal dissipation draw haggard lines across their eager faces, but never dim their reckless eyes nor break their bearing of defiant self-confidence. . . . When drunk on the villainous whiskey of the frontier towns they cut mad antics, riding their horses into the sabons, firing their pistols right and left, from boisterous light-heartedness rather than from any viciousness, and indulging too often in deadly shooting affrays, brought on either by the accidental contact of the moment or on account of some long-standing grudge, or perhaps because of bad blood between two ranches or localities. . . . but they are much better fellows and pleasanter companions than the small farmers or agricultural laborers; nor are the mechanics and workmen of a great city to be mentioned in the same breath."

"CIVIC
HONESTY" AS
AN ISSUE.

to become the personal representative of Tom Platt, who would not know what "civic honesty" was if he met it in the road. . . . chance this sublime virtue once flamed in Roosevelt's heart, hasn't he quenched it by surrendering every vestige of that independence which has been his most striking characteristic?

And Timothy Woodruff, who believes in his cherubic way that the canal fund was honestly spent! In his capacity as a member of the commission that should have had knowledge of these frauds does he "stand for civic honesty," too?

And Aldridge, who refuses to accept the entire burden of responsibility for the canal scandal, is he also a member of that white-robed band which the torrent of Colonel Roosevelt's eloquence has washed whiter than snow?

Of course, Lou Payn is included. Isn't he for the whole ticket, although his great heart was broken by Platt's ingratitude to Governor Black? He must be one of that numerous "we" that "stand for civic honesty."

"Civic honesty" is a desirable attribute, but there is nothing in the record to prove that the Republican party, with its canal steal, its Force bill, its corrupt legislation and its general moral delinquency, has ever known of its existence until Columbus Roosevelt set out on a voyage of discovery.

BETRAYING A
DEAD
FRIEND.

Colonel Waring expressed his opinion in a letter which has recently been published; and which those eminently respectable and refined gentlemen, Seth Low and Alexander E. Orr—friends both of Colonel Waring—are circulating now as a campaign document.

That between the time of writing this letter and his death Colonel Waring had reason to materially change his estimate of Roosevelt was shown by the fact that he accepted a nomination on the Citizens' Union ticket, thus giving his support to Mr. Bacon's candidacy for Governor. That fact in itself should have made the supporters of Colonel Roosevelt hesitate about using the letter.

It seems, however, that Low and his associates in this discreditable business took an even more unwarrantable liberty with the name of the dead Waring than at first appeared. Before his death Colonel Waring in a letter to Roosevelt formally withdrew all the expressions of confidence employed in the letter of August 29 which the Republicans are circulating. In this second letter Colonel Waring, according to the statement of the Citizens' Union, "expressed his painful disappointment that the friend whom he had always considered a man of honor and courage should have forfeited his claim to both these qualities." It was, say the writers of the Citizens' Union communication, "the conduct of Colonel Roosevelt in rejecting an independent nomination, which he had himself welcomed and encouraged, and placing himself under the orders of a boss, that moved Colonel Waring to apologize for the recommendation given in his letter of August 29."

What is to be thought of the sense of honor of men who, like Seth Low, have taken advantage of the death of a public man to use his name and influence in support of a cause which he had formally repudiated? What of the disposition of a candidate who is willing to profit by so dishonorable a device? The Citizens' Union declares that before his death Colonel Waring discovered that Roosevelt had forfeited all claim to be held a man of honor. Certainly this dishonest and discreditable device shows that the estimate put by Waring on Roosevelt was none too low.

BEWARE OF
THE
PASTER.

They are, it appears, sending out to voters pasters bearing the name of their especial candidate, with instructions to voters who wish to vote for Van Wyck and Daly both to use the pasters on the regular Democratic ticket.

If these directions are obeyed it will do Daly no good, for every ballot so prepared will be void. Is it possible that the Daly managers, with their imposing array of legal talent, are unaware of this fact?

It would appear to the observant eye that the purpose of the gentlemen who have taken Judge Daly's cause in hand is less to elect him than to defeat the regular Democratic ticket. None of their poster ballots will be worth anything to Judge Daly, but each will cost Judge Van Wyck a vote. Is that the scheme?

Every voter should keep one maxim in mind. DON'T PUT A PASTER ON YOUR BALLOT.

DEMOCRACY
AND
THE SCHOOLS.

The provision in the budget interest account for over \$8,000,000 for new school sites and houses in the boroughs of Greater New York marks one more step toward the complete fulfillment of the promises made by the Democratic party for the development and extension of the system of public education in this city.

The Democratic party is committed to this work. Its foremost leaders have declared themselves heartily interested in it. Mayor Van Wyck and Mr. Croker are recorded as favoring the fullest possible development of the public school system. It is right that this should be so. It is right that men proclaiming loyalty to the Democratic organization should take high ground in favor of the best possible education for the people. For education means the better fitting of the people to rule, and Democracy means the right of the people to govern.

No local issue before the people of New York is of graver importance than this, that involves the right of every child to an education. The Democratic party has declared itself strongly on this, and its promises will be fulfilled.

WITH THE HORSEY SET. THE STEEPCHASE RACES AT THE WHITNEY FARM.

HERE is going to be a great day down at Westbury to-morrow. Our real heavy swells always regard election day as a day of recreation. Therefore the horse set, which is thickest on Long Island, has arranged a fine programme for hunters and steepchaseers for that day. William C. Whitney, whose interest in the horse has grown so suddenly and so tremendously that he has already invested a princely fortune in horse flesh, is the centre and circumference of this election day meeting. He is ably assisted by his son, Harry Payne Whitney, and his son-in-law's brother, Sidney Paget.

Incidentally, Rawley Cottenet, who sells clorets and rides cross country; Maxey Stevenson, who commutes the distance of his brother-in-law, Jimmie Kernochan, in all things except his devotion to tulip-carpet French bull dogs; Jimmie Kernochan himself, who would rather fight a train load of Long Island roughs than to eat a Christmas dinner; Harry Vauget, whose imagination is attested by the stories that he tells; Billy Hayes, who is as deaf as a post and has a deaf bull dog for his constant companion and with whom he converses entirely by sign; and John Frank and Tom Hittchock, of N. Williams, H. B. Dugan, and a score of other Long Island celebrities will help the game out for all that is in them or their horses.

There are to be six races in all and they are to furnish a lot of fun. The first is called the Muckey Cup and is for hunt teams. The name of the race suggests the interest and influence of Clarence Muckey. Then there is the Ladies' Cup, an open steepchase for professionals; the Meadowbrook Cup for registered hunters; and the fourth, jumping race for qualified hunters that have never won a steepchase or hurdle race. Then there are two flat races, one for registered hunters and one for ponies.

So you will see that even if the 400 shouldn't take any lively interest in the polls on Tuesday, they at least will not be idle on that day. I think that after I have voted I will take a little run down to Westbury myself. There is more fun promised there than at any other place on election day.

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS F. CRIDER, nee Tullachan, sailed Saturday from Southampton on the steamship St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Crider were married only on October 11 and therefore have made but a brief bridal trip abroad.

On their arrival in New York they will go at once to Washington, where Mr. Crider's duties as Third Assistant Secretary of State require his presence.

Mrs. Crider is likely to hold her own as one of the beauties of the national capital. She is tall, very blond, with regular features, brilliant complexion and red gold hair. She is of German extraction, and reproduces all the white beauty of the northern races. She also knows how to dress so as to set off her charms to the best advantage. Her gowns are always the latest and most tasteful Parisian creations, and I have seldom seen a more effective costume than that which she wore at her wedding. The gown was of white cloth, with insertings and yoke of Irish point lace and trimmings of antique velvet. This apparelled she looked like some Norse queen as she made her way to the altar.

The fact that Mr. Crider is a special representative to the Paris Exposition of 1900 insures another European trip very soon for himself and his handsome spouse.

HAWTHORNE ON ROOSEVELT.

MR. JULIAN HAWTHORNE has written to a close friend of Mr. Elliot Danforth, a letter bearing upon the political situation in New York, some parts of which may be worth quoting. Mr. Hawthorne has no patience with the Rooseveltian idea that the Republican party is to be credited with the honor of prosecuting the war to a victorious end. This is what he says about it:

"They have elected for President a piece of affable putty as shy and shrewd as he is affable, owned body and soul by a tradesman who paid him out of bankruptcy, and by a knavish lumber-dealer with an ill-smelling civil war record. This President, being forced by public indignation into a petty war with a rotten and nearly impotent power, skillfully turned it to the advantage of himself and his owners and heeled by calling out between two and three hundred thousand volunteers. Not one of these volunteers was needed; the regular army was amply sufficient to settle the Spaniards, but the contracts to supply the army, and the huge volunteer force put forth into the thievish pockets of the President's heeled army, this might have been ended; but when it appeared that supplies, bought for \$1 and paid for with \$2 and upward of the people's money, had been so shamefully mismanaged by the horde of rank incompetents (appointed by the Administration for political purposes, to the exclusion of able and experienced men who applied for the positions by hundreds, and were resolutely turned down) that the soldiers died by scores, at the front and in camps, of starvation and fever needlessly endured or contracted, then the people began to grumble."

"Whereupon our shrewd Chief Magistrate promptly called into existence a commission of investigation, which has ever since been enacting one of the most impudently solemn farces in our history. The creatures or dupes of Alger proceeded—at the people's expense, and at inordinate length—to investigate Alger, and to that end they summoned as witnesses all those persons whom either fear or self-interest or ignorance, or all combined, render incompetent to answer truly or intelligently any of the questions propounded to them, while the thousands of witnesses who have true and pertinent testimony to deliver, and who are burning to deliver it, are elaborately and disingenuously ignored, because what they have to say would affect the result at which the Commission professes, falsely, to aim."

"I select these out of many other exploits of national scope because New York is so deeply concerned in them; but of State issues proper there are so many that stand to the discredit of Republicanism that I cannot enumerate them, and because they

are so notorious there is no need of doing so. From the canal steal down there has never been a government of New York more cynically corrupt and corrupting; strong, upright, cultivated, sagacious; a man, I believe, with a high future before him—the highest that American political life can offer. He is still but forty-eight, and can afford to move gradually toward his great goal; and his self-sacrifice in accepting the second place on the Democratic ticket of New York proves that he may be depended upon never to prefer his private to the public advantage."

"That he and Judge Van Wyck will be elected I have no doubt whatever; but I look to see them elected by a majority which will not only dispose of Republicanism, but will also, by an unmistakable voice, foretell the national Democracy the success of the national Democracy two years hence. We have had enough of McKinleyism, Algerism and Hamiltonism, in banishing and discrediting forever Hanna, Alger and McKinley, the individuals, we will announce that the methods and the ends which they employ and seek are nevermore to be permitted to disgrace this country."

"JULIAN HAWTHORNE."

A FRANK ESTIMATE OF THE
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

Elliot Danforth we all know, and the more we know of him the better we like him and the more we trust him. He is the finest type of American Democrat; modest, strong, upright, cultivated, sagacious; a man, I believe, with a high future before him—the highest that American political life can offer. He is still but forty-eight, and can afford to move gradually toward his great goal; and his self-sacrifice in accepting the second place on the Democratic ticket of New York proves that he may be depended upon never to prefer his private to the public advantage."

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"JULIAN HAWTHORNE."

PLEASED WITH THE JOURNAL.

(Jackson Mich.) Patrol.

We do not know whether the report is true or not that W. R. Hearst, of the New York Journal, is to start a modern daily in Chicago. If he does he will make the dry bones of newspaperdom in that city really live; we do know from daily inspection that he has made the Journal the leading paper of the western world, even in a city that is so wedded to Kinkadeeism, socialism, and to some extent commercialism, as is the great city of New York. No paper has ever received so much free advertising from dull and outwardly respectable conservatism as the New York Journal, and not one has ever achieved such a magnificent success. The papers of a by-gone era, like the Herald, Tribune and Times, are merely recumbent with a few older people, but they have lost their grip upon the live, throbbing, pulsing present, which, so far as the East is concerned, is represented by the Journal in both war and peace. There are many things we can get along without, but one of the papers we must have is the New York Journal.

SAME OLD QUESTION.

"Politics," said the man with a fondness for the phrase, "makes strange bedfellows." "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum; "but there's always the same old fight about who is going to sleep comfortably in the middle and have most of the covers."—Washington Star.

BUYING BOGUS TITLES. FOOLISH PRACTICE OF AMERICAN HEIRESSES.

THERE are only a few nobles who are use. No one objects, no one has the right to object. The republic makes a title usurped ridiculous; the Legitimist families opposed to the republic would make it criminal and abolish it. But they would cancel at the same time the greater number of the titles that are not usurped but bought—that is, made brilliant by marriages with wealthy American heiresses. If a woman, then the Bourbon prince, like Don Jaime or an Orleans prince, like Philippe, were raised to a throne on the ruins of a republic, would not find a place in the French Armorial? What a commentary that so many American women should have furnished the money to buy these titles!

Duke Gaston de Choiseul-Praslin. His wife was Miss Mary Elizabeth Forbes, whose dowry was a million dollars.

Marquis de Choiseul. His wife was Miss Clara Couderc, whose dowry was \$250,000.

Count Guy de Rohan Chabot. His wife was Mrs. Zeffia Susan Hayward, whose dowry was \$200,000.

Count Auguste de Jarnac. His wife was Miss Louise Marie Oley, whose dowry was \$300,000.

Duke Jean Orléans de Glacéberg. His wife was Miss Marie Blanche Singer, whose dowry was \$2,000,000.

Duke Charles Maurice de Talleryand-Perleford de Dine. He was married to Miss Livingston Stevens, whose dowry was \$7,000,000.

Duke de la Rochefoucauld. He married Miss Marie Mitchell, whose dowry was \$300,000.

Marquis de Valori-Estilly. He married Miss Marie Ladeux, whose dowry was \$200,000.

Count de Montigny. He married Miss Marie Gaudet, whose dowry was \$200,000.

Count Boni de Castellans. He married Miss Anna Gaudet, whose fortune was \$15,000,000.

Baron Lepelletier d'Amay. His wife was Miss Berdan, whose dowry was \$250,000.

Count de Langliers-Villars. His wife was Miss Carola Livingston, whose dowry was \$800,000.

Count Pourtales. His wife was Miss Isabella Andrews, whose dowry was \$800,000.

Baron de Brancas. His wife was Miss Anna Cutting, whose dowry was \$550,000.

Count de Sumanet. His wife was Miss Field, whose dowry was \$500,000.

Count d'Aranson. His wife was Miss Blanche Fisher, whose dowry was \$250,000.

Count de Dion. His wife was Miss Amelia Macarthy, whose dowry was \$200,000.

Vicomte d'Aigremont. His wife was Miss Helen Thomas, whose dowry was \$200,000.

Count de Santiago. His wife was Miss Ella Thordahl, whose dowry was \$200,000.

Count de Saint-Roman. His wife was Miss Sillid, whose dowry was \$200,000.

Prince de Suez-Montbellard. His wife was Miss Winnifred Singer, whose dowry was \$200,000.

Marquis de Chasseuil-Lusant. His wife was Miss Pile, whose dowry was \$200,000.

Baron Raymond Sellier. His wife was Mrs. Livermore, and her dowry was \$1,000,000.

Baron de Brancas. His wife was Miss Helen Penman, whose dowry was \$200,000.

M. le Vicomte A. de Royer says: "There are no French nobles. If the titles of the few hundreds who have a traditional right to them were dangerous to the State the republic might emulate Norway and abolish them. The republic might do something else with the title that he likes to use."

Every year the Chancellery concedes the "particule" and titles of nobility to an "infinity" of persons. M. Duine wants to call himself M. de Lie de Beignon, and applies for the privilege. He gets the privilege by reason of the post, and, in a month, precedes the inscription of his name on the visiting card with the title that he likes to use.